

INSPECTION REPORT REVIEW
POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE

9337825

SITE NAME : SHEPPARD AIR FORCE BASE

LOCATION : WICHITA FALLS

SITE NUMBER: TXD357152416

SURVEY DATE: ___/___/___ INSPECTED BY: STATE FIT TAT OTHER: ARCS

LABORATORY : ☒ CLP ☐ EPA ☐ OTHER

RECEIVED FROM: SUPERFUND

DATE RECEIVED: 12/28/92

SAMPLE TYPE(s):

<u>SOIL</u>	SURFACE WATER	GROUND WATER	DRINKING WATER
off / on -site	off / on -site	off / on -site	off / on -site

CONTAMINANT(s): Organics Inorganics Radionuclides Microbiological

FOLLOW UP (Y/N):

N (Re) Sampling Requested
N Further Action is URGENT

Y Locate Drinking Water Sources
Y Keep Site Active ("N"=No Further Action)
Y Concur with Report Recommendations
(Superfund Site Strategy Recommendations)

SUMMARY:

Sheppard Air Force Base (SAFB) is located in Wichita County, Texas, four miles north of Wichita Falls. The base is bordered by agricultural lands on the north and east, a road with limited residential and commercial development on the south, and a major highway with commercial development on the west. Bear Creek flows through the northern section of the base property. Wastes deposited or detected on-site include: Organic and Inorganic chemicals, solvents, paints/pigments, pesticides/herbicides, metals, oily waste, municipal and construction waste, PCB.

Public water supply for Wichita Falls is obtained principally from Lake Arrowhead & Lake Kickapoo. SAFB obtains its water supply from Wichita Falls. The Wichita Falls water supply intakes are upstream of SAFB discharges. The ground water resources in the immediate vicinity of SAFB are not abundant due to the shale bedrock and the abundance of clay. The bedrock itself and overlying clay deposits have low permeabilities; therefore, they do not yield significant volumes of water to wells. Due to the limited ground water resources on the SAFB, no definite pattern of ground water flow is known. General ground water flow directions are from areas of high hydraulic heads to areas of low hydraulic heads. Groundwater is not used on SAFB and only very limited drinking water and livestock use in the vicinity is known. No records of wells in the vicinity are available. The only significant use of ground water in the regional vicinity is by the cities of Burkburnett, Thornberry, and Friberg Cooper north of the SAFB. Ground water is withdrawn from wells tapping the Alluvium and Terrace Deposits which do not occur on SAFB. The Alluvium and Terrace Deposits from which the wells obtain water are not considered to be hydraulically connected to the limited ground water underlying SAFB. The shallow aquifer present on the SAFB is not known to be hydraulically connected to an aquifer providing potable water supplies. It is unlikely that any nearby wells could be hydraulically connected to the shallow units on SAFB.

According to the cover letter (dated July 27, 1992, from Fluor Daniel ARCS Team) concerning HRS Prescore on SAFB, the ground water pathway did not score. The shallow perched aquifer at 10 to 30 feet below surface is clay bearing and underlain by less permeable bedrock, shale and sandstone. It does not yield any significant volumes of water, is too mineralized for drinking, and is not connected to any potable aquifer. The horizontal and vertical water movement is highly limited, and there is no recharge from surface infiltration. There are no data gaps for the ground water pathway.

Based on the above information, it appears that the potential effects of this facility on drinking water sources are very limited. However, we concur with Superfund Site Strategy Recommendation: "The Agency feels that the risk posed to human health and the environment by SAFB would be best addressed under a State program".

Concurrence:

P. Warren Morris 1, 7, 93

Hellol K Ray

ENGINEER/REVIEWER

12, 30, 92